

THE MESSAGE.

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Is Advocated and He Urges the Necessity for Prompt Action.

THEORY AS TO THE CAUSE OF TROUBLE

And the Recommendations He Makes. The Message Is About What Was Expected—How It Was Received.

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To the Congress of the United States: The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together, in extra session, the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty which they so fully are charged with, the present evils may be mitigated and the dangers threatening the future may be averted. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check natural growth and prosperity. With plentiful crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufactures, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly a financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous monetary institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business. I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government.

The Sherman Act. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle, between those who recanted in gold or silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchase of the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, enforced under this statute, would necessarily increase the silver production as a certain quantity of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise in the price of silver, the demand for the passage of the act and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to the whole people. The silver subjects. This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes of the first demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law."

This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in the discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold. Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases, to the amount of more than one hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars.

While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncollected and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between May 1, 1892, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than fifty-four millions of dollars, and that during the same period about forty-nine millions of dollars were paid by the treasury in gold for redemption of such notes.

The Depletion of Gold. The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about one hundred and fifty millions of dollars on account of silver purchases, and has as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encroached upon. We have thus made the depletion of our gold treasury, and have tempted other and more apprehensive nations to add to their stock. The opportunity we have offered has not been neglected as shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from the treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than eighty-seven and a half millions of dollars; between the 1st day of July, 1890, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than \$132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than \$147,000,000.

Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force, leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver. As this stage gold and silver must part com-

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I talked with many members of both houses about the message today. The Georgians, of course, come first. Here is what they say, followed by expressions from others: Senator Colquhoun—"It is a declaration in favor of the single gold standard. It makes the issue unavoidable between the single gold standard people and those who favor that currency and bimetalism. His argument is not a new one. It has been repeated time and again by the monometallic press. It is very satisfactory to the money centers in this country and abroad, but will not, in my opinion, be acceptable to the great masses of laborers and producers in this country."

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Between Great Britain and the United States Government in Shutting Out Silver—Proceedings of Parliament.

London, August 8.—Mr. Gladstone announced in the house of commons today that the government intended to hold an autumn session of parliament. The announcement was received with loud cheering by the supporters of the government.

Mr. Gladstone added that no adjournment would be had until the remaining stages of the home rule bill were passed and supply was voted.

Henry Chaplain, president of the board of agriculture under the Salisbury administration, asked leave to move the adjournment of the house in order that the changes in the Indian currency system might be discussed. In speaking on his motion Chaplain blamed the government for persistently obstructing discussion of the question. The changing of the Indian currency system, before allowing parliament to express an opinion on the change, was a matter of urgent importance. If the house had waited for the Indian budget it would have been some time in October before it would have got a chance to express its opinion. It would have got a chance to express its opinion on the closing of the mints to free coinage on the other. The latter policy was full of danger to the commercial interests of the world. This policy had been practically forced upon the Indian government by the attitude of the imperial government.

The government of India had escaped a deficit by tampering with the currency and artificially raising the value of the rupee. The effect of this action had been to lower the pro tanto value of everything else. The government had virtually mulcted the natives of India by methods which it had hoped would not be discovered. The closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver had necessarily led to such a fall in the value of that metal within a month as the world had never before known. There had been a tremendous wrong done to the people of India, who held enormous quantities of uncoined metal. By a single stroke the government had depreciated by 15 per cent the value of the silver held by the population of India. A more flagrant act of public plunder had never been perpetrated by a civilized government. The result had been a convulsed financial situation from China to Peru, the repeal by the American congress of the Sherman act should become inevitable it would be partly due to the error that had been committed in India. Further action in the price of silver must follow the repeal of the Sherman act.

Was the American Government Consulted? Mr. Chaplain was frequently interrupted by cries of "Heart! Heart!" In concluding he demanded to know whether the government, before taking this action in India, had held any communication with the United States government, and whether the government, with their eyes now open, contemplated persisting in the great wrong.

Attacks upon the government were also made by Balfour, Sir John Lubbock, Leonard Courtney and by the Prime Minister, David Lloyd George.

Mr. William Harcourt moved the closure of the debate. The motion was carried without a division.

IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

The Cabinet Met—Some Fat Plums That Democrats Should Get.

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The cabinet met promptly at 11 o'clock, with all the members in attendance, and remained in session about two hours. The financial situation is said to have been the principal topic discussed although it is probable that the Behring sea arbitration, the Siam war and the opening of the Cherokee strip were also considered.

There are 100 presidential vacancies alone in the treasury department. Among these are twenty-four internal revenue collectors. Secretary Carlisle is very anxious to fill these places and had an interview with the president yesterday to settle their appointments.

The democratic members of the senate will hold a caucus tomorrow morning for the purpose of it is said of distributing the patronage of the body. It is also probable that in view of the precipitation of the silver debate to-day, that this subject will receive the earnest attention of the caucus. After this caucus decides what the republicans may have, the conference Thursday and settle their appointments.

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The revenue cutter Colfax, stationed at Wilmington, N. C., has been ordered to proceed to Port Monroe, Va., to assist in enforcing the quarantine laws.

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BURNED BY MOLTEN METAL.

Horrible Accident at Bessemer Steel Works at Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland, O., August 8.—There was a horrible accident in the converting department of the Bessemer steel works here this morning, and five men were terribly burned and cooked by molten metal. The workmen were about to make a cast and the apparatus became unmanageable. With a hiss, the hot metal flowed into the pit under the converter, and as it struck the water, there was a terrible explosion. Foreman John Lilly, Robert McClelland and Jesse Snell are all terribly burned. Two laborers, names unknown, also received injuries which may prove fatal.

BUTCHERED HIS CHILDREN,

And Then Slashed His Own Throat—An Insane Man's Doings.

St. Louis, Mo., August 8.—John Finn, a newspaper carrier, living at 2824 Chouteau avenue, about 6 o'clock this morning, completely wiped his family out of existence. He had been ill some days of a fever, and while his wife was absent from the house getting something for him, he became delirious. Jumping from his bed, he seized a nation and beat two of his children, boys, fearfully about the head, inflicting fatal injuries. Then with a butcher knife he hacked his wife, and then his two girls, and finally himself. He completed his fearful work with a slash across his own throat. All five are fatally wounded. The horrible work of the insane man was not found out until his wife returned and found their little home literally flooded with blood.

JOSEPH MARKEY'S FALL.

How He Went Through a Fortune in a Few Years.

New Orleans, August 8.—Joseph C. Markey, who was arrested at the Grand hotel in Chicago yesterday for forging a check for \$2,000, was one of the best known young men in this city. He fell heir to a considerable fortune on the death of his father and immediately began a fast life, spending his money extravagantly in social entertainments and taking a leading part in society. Gambling hastened the loss of his fortune. He is said to have squandered \$50,000 in a few years. His family have been helping him along lately, but demands upon them were more frequent and heavy than they were able to stand. Markey left here some time ago for the northwest. The report of his arrest was received here with great surprise.

CARTER HARRISON'S THREAT.

There Must Be More Money or a Great Riot in Chicago.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

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 The Sunday, per year, . . . 2.00
 The weekly, per year, . . . 1.00
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TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., August 9, 1893.

An Injustice to Mr. Cleveland.

About a year ago Hon. David B. Hill, then governor of New York, made a speech at Elmira in which he outlined as the proper policy for the democratic house, then in session, the following proposition:

"Demand the repeal of the Sherman silver law and the two McKinley laws—no small issues, no untimely issues, no new issues, no other issues."

Our esteemed contemporary, The Evening Journal, whose last year's campaign editorials, as has been since announced, were written by Mr. Hoke Smith, now Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the interior, immediately pounced upon Senator Hill in a column editorial, the spaces between the lines of which were finger wide, declaring that such sentiment made him unfit to receive the democratic presidential nomination. It proceeded to antagonize him with peculiar bitterness in favor of Mr. Cleveland, of whose opinion on the Sherman law it said:

"Mr. Cleveland is in favor of letting alone the present silver act, which provides for the coinage of 54,000,000 silver dollars a year."

Governor Hill would have us repeal that law and return to the Bland act, which would give us only \$24,000,000 of silver coinage a year. Mr. Cleveland is a better friend to silver by \$30,000,000 more a year than is Governor Hill.

The secretary of the interior further announced editorially that the repeal of the Sherman silver law would "bring about a contraction of the currency that would be deplorable."

It gives us pleasure to correct, by authority of the president, the great injustice done him before his nomination. We also observe that our neighbor is not of the same line of thinking that prompted its policy during the campaign for Mr. Cleveland's nomination. Its campaign assurances were shallow, indeed.

The Sherman law should be repealed by all means. We join our contemporary in throwing mud at its own position, and we trust it will do the president the kindness to correct the injustice done him last year.

Repeat the Sherman law, and at the same time remember the solemn pledge of the party by which both silver and gold were to be the money metals of this country, each to fare alike in coinage and neither to be discriminated against. That was the solemn contract made with the people at Chicago and to violate it will be to besmirch the honor of the party.

The people did their duty when, on the faith of the pledges made, they put the democrats in power.

Now let congress do its duty as well!

A Practical View of Immigration.

Our suggestions in regard to the best methods of turning the tide of immigration from the northwest in this direction are ably seconded by The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

The Record declares that thousands of farmers in Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and other western states are dissatisfied with their condition, climate and prospects. They have some capital, energy and skill and they are ready to go anywhere, if the prospect is favorable.

While the western people are in this mood, we should meet them half way. We should flood their country with newspapers, pamphlets and circulars filled with definite information. The western farmers want to know what our lands will produce and what they can be purchased for per acre. They want to know the average yield of our cotton, fruit and vegetable farms by the acre in dollars and cents. They want to know all about peach orchards, orange groves and rice plantations—what pasturage costs and what cattle will bring. Our contemporary says:

"Put these facts into the hands of the western farmers and mechanics by advertisement in western papers, by carefully prepared pamphlets, by personal missionary work in the west, if possible, by correspondence with every one in the west whose name and address can be ascertained. Put the papers and magazines of the south with such facts as we have suggested and scatter them by millions in the west. Get the co-operation of the railroads in this work, and secure reduced rates for prospective settlers. Pay the expenses of a trainload of western people for an excursion through the south, and the cost will be repaid a hundredfold. Do all of this and as much more as the united ingenuity of the best southern minds can suggest, for this is an opportunity not to be neglected or wasted. It is the opportunity of a century, and if used wisely it will benefit the south to a degree beyond imagination."

These practical suggestions are exactly on our line. Now is the time to make an organized effort to draw hundreds of thousands of desirable settlers to the south. They will bring money with them, and their productive labor will speedily enrich this region. Our

state legislatures, capitalists, men of enterprise and our railway companies should take hold of the matter this fall. When we fill the south with a good class of white immigrants our race, industrial and money problems will be settled in our favor.

Hard Times in the Past.
 About seventy years ago this country had a period of genuine hard times. Senator Benton in one of his speeches stated that there was "no employment for industry; no demand for labor; no sale for the products of the farm; no sound of the hammer but that of the auctioneer knocking down property. Stop laws, property laws, replevin laws, stay laws, loan office laws, the intervention of legislator between creditor and debtor—this was the business of legislation in three-fourths of the states of the union."

The panics of 1837, 1857 and 1873 carried widespread distress and ruined thousands of rich and well-to-do people, while the condition of the masses approached starvation in the cities and towns.

During the present financial depression there has been little actual suffering, with the exception of the hardships endured by the unemployed miners in the silver states. In the country at large the people have managed to hold their own, and the state legislatures have passed no stay laws. Everywhere there is an abiding confidence in the future, and the people are willing to give congress an opportunity to redeem the pledges of the democratic platform.

The situation today is bright and cheerful compared with the hard times of the past. Perhaps the explanation may be found in the fact that this is only a speculative panic. The country has hardly felt it. Millions of people are quietly pursuing their occupations without any knowledge of the existing depression except what they glean from the newspapers. Under such circumstances recuperation will be easy and speedy. When the signal comes from Washington—when it is known that congress is determined to give the country the financial and tariff reform pledged in our platform—we shall find ourselves entering an era of good times. The outlook grows brighter.

About That Conspiracy.
 These are significant words of Hon. John G. Carlisle, whose eloquent defiance, while a member of congress, of the European effort to demonize silver, attracted the admiration of the whole country.

According to my view of the subject the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age.

Mr. Carlisle's view of the situation at this time would be received with peculiar interest.

"Forcing" Europe.
 The Macon Telegraph, discussing the financial situation, has this to say:

"Bimetallism based on an international agreement, we believe, is the only safe bimetallism for this country, though there might be no immediate danger in the free coinage of silver dollars having in them a dollar's worth of silver at the market price of that metal. But free coinage on these terms would mean an enormous sacrifice of the value of coins already in existence—an unnecessarily large sacrifice. If an international agreement is possible, we believe an agreement is possible—but it must be forced. Foreign countries will never consent to bimetallism so long as our government spends several millions of dollars a month in upholding the intrinsic value of their subsidiary silver money. If it should withdraw its support from silver and use its splendid credit, even to a very limited extent, in withdrawing from them the gold on which their financial systems are built, they would see bimetallism in a very different light. The United States are in a position to prove in short order that there is not gold enough to do the business of the world as it is at present."

The argument that our contemporary employs was for some years used by the single gold standard men. Under cover of it, they have done some very effective work, and they have succeeded in deluding a great many well-meaning people, editors included. But we call the Telegraph's attention to the fact that the argument it sets forth has been discarded by the gold monometallists, and is now only employed by a few democrats who find it useful or who have been deluded by it.

Does the Telegraph really believe that the gold using nations of Europe which have succeeded in forcing silver out of use as a monetary standard in their own governments, and which have been trying to bring about a similar condition of affairs here, will enter into an agreement with the United States to reverse a policy which they have been striving for years to bring about? We are confident that our contemporary has not reflected over the foreign phase of the question, or else it has not had access to the literature of gold monometallism which has been put forth in behalf of the European movement.

It is true, the Telegraph admits that Europe cannot be coaxed into reversing its financial policy, but does our contemporary really believe that it can be forced? This seems to be the idea, namely: that if the United States will let silver severely alone and proceed to issue gold bonds, Europe will presently be compelled to call a halt and demand the restoration of silver by means of an international agreement. This proposition has at least the merit of vagueness. There is no precise point where it can be brought to the test of logic and fact. It eludes discussion, and is as insubstantial as the mists of morning.

We may, therefore, be pardoned for seeking information and enlightenment. At what particular point in the progress of the experiment could the people of this country depend on Europe to hold up its hands in supplication and cry out: "Hold! Enough!" To what extent would the United States be compelled to issue gold bonds before the single standard nations would be compelled to call for a restoration of silver?

We are not pushing this inquiry too far. In the nature of things, it is essential that the taxpayers of this country should know how far they will have to go when they enter upon this doubtful experiment. It is essential, because every bond issued is in the nature of a debt that the people will be called on to pay, and the interest on it will have to come out of their pockets. It is essential because, in the nature of things,

the forcing and pinching process that is involved in The Telegraph's proposition will fall more heavily on the property and prosperity of our own people than on the prosperity of the people of Europe which has already gone through the strangulating process involved in the single gold standard.

The situation would be bad enough with silver taken out of our currency as a monetary standard. The pinch would be severe enough. The contraction of values and the decline of values would be serious enough. But the moment the United States inaugurated the struggle for gold by issuing bonds, the severity of the situation would be intensified. Could our people stand it? Would a shadow of their prosperity survive the effort to coerce Europe by making gold more valuable.

We heartily agree with The Telegraph that an international agreement can be reached only by forcing Europe to terms, but we are convinced that an agreement of any sort is not worth one scintilla of what it would cost if it must be reached through the destruction of our own prosperity. There is but one method of coercing Europe, and that is by means of free coinage at a ratio that will make due allowance for the increased value that increased use as a money metal will impart to silver. By this measure we would at once destroy the status of India's recent experiment. By this measure we would at once command the immense trade that now flows to England from the South American nations, from China and even from far-off India. By this measure we would at once precipitate a commercial revolution in favor of the United States that would bring the bondholders and Shylocks of Europe to their senses.

The remedy is as simple as the time is propitious.

Three State Elections.
 Thirteen states will hold elections this fall, but of these only five states—Iowa, Massachusetts, Ohio, Virginia and Wisconsin—will elect full state tickets.

Of the other eight, New York is the most notable, as it will elect a legislature and all the state officers except governor. New York, Ohio and Wisconsin will attract more attention than the other states in which the result is a foregone conclusion. In New York the republicans pretend to be confident of a victory growing out of alleged democratic divisions, but as the state has been restricted by the democrats, the republicans will find it up hill work if they attempt to carry their boast.

The republicans of Ohio will make a tremendous effort to win under the leadership of McKinley, but there is good reason to believe that he has lost much of his strength and popularity, and if the democrats nominate a strong candidate they will have a good chance of winning the fight.

Wisconsin elected a democratic governor two years ago and gave a rousing majority for Cleveland, but the politicians of both parties are wondering whether the state will stick, or whether it will return to its old love. Some predict that Wisconsin is safely democratic on tariff grounds, but this remains to be seen.

The fall elections will be of no general significance, but the result in New York, Ohio and Wisconsin will be awaited with some anxiety.

It is said that mistrustful holders of American securities are sacrificing them. Well, isn't this a soft soap for our own citizens? Give American capital a chance!

A sound currency—silver and gold, the money of the constitution—is what the people want, and it is what they will finally get.

No living man—nor dead one either—has ever seen in this country a depreciated legal tender silver dollar.

The democratic congress has some very serious business before it. In some of its aspects the situation is embarrassing, but every democratic congressman should remember that the people demand the redemption of the pledges of the democratic platform.

The Chicago papers are all discussing the condition of the Columbian exhibition. This is much better than the eastern style of declaring that the country will go to the dogs if the Sherman law is not unconditionally repealed.

When factories and mills are shut down the wages of the operatives cannot be said to have been reduced.

The wages of labor are measured by the amount of gold the product of labor will buy.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Kansas City Times has the following story of a self-made man: "The life of Contractor Thomas J. Moss, who died at St. Louis last week, reads like a romance. At twenty years of age he left his home in Tennessee and came to Missouri without a penny. It is said that he first milked cows and afterwards worked as a farm hand for the man who was finally glad to receive him as a son-in-law. He got a start in the business of furnishing ties to the railroads in Howard county, Missouri, and this proved the entering wedge. At the time of his death he was only thirty-five years of age, and yet he was called the 'big king' of the country. Never failed to remit within forty-eight hours. He was a man of great energy and business capacity, and was worth over \$1,000,000. He had the reputation of being the only man who ever held Jay Gould to a business transaction which the wizard could advantageously get out of. Such was the metamorphosis of a Missouri farm laborer, still known as 'genial Tom' Moss all over Howard county. He had brain, grit and a determination to win, and he accomplished more in his brief thirty-five years than the great majority of men do in sixty. His life is a lasting monument, and an inspiration to the average western boy of what can be won with no other weapons than those with which nature has endowed him."

The following professional advertisement appeared in a recent issue of Hubbell's Legal Directory: "James L. Brown, attorney, Oklahoma City, Okla. Twenty-five years' experience. Collected thousands of dollars, and never failed to remit within forty-eight hours. Never drank or gambled. Plenty of money to pay all liabilities. Involuntaries and transfers to defraud creditors a specialty. Refers to any bank or country office, etc." The specialty, it will be observed, is somewhat suggestive.

The editor of The Chattanooga Times, replying to the statement that he is an Ohioan, says: "According to the physiologist man's system is renewed once every seven years. The person referred to has lived in Tennessee thirty years, and is therefore a Tennesseean. It is well known that a man who has lived four times round a circle, and it makes him an Ohioan again."

Queretaro, Mexico, has solved the financial problem. Soap is legal tender there.

SHADOWED BY HIMSELF.

Strange Meeting at Colonel Jones, of New York, and Colonel Jones, of St. Louis. (A Sketch.)

Colonel Charles H. Jones, of New York, drove rapidly to the door of Delmonico's, in New York, the other day, alighted from the cab and went briskly in. A gentleman leaning against one of the pillars in the portico of the St. James hotel across the way, chanced to catch a glimpse of him. The gentleman was slight of figure, but had well-kempt side whiskers, and was fairly well dressed. He watched Colonel Jones, of New York, disappear through the Delmonico entrance, and then he straightened himself, buttoned his prince Albert coat around him and dusted the sleeves. He went into Delmonico's. Anyone of a large circle of acquaintances would have known that it was Colonel Charles H. Jones, of St. Louis.

When Colonel Jones, late of The St. Louis Republic, entered he found Colonel Jones, of the New York World, sitting at a table alone, balancing a fork on his forefinger, and occasionally permitting it to strike his plate as if he found consolation in its subdued vibrations. Without hesitation Colonel Jones, of St. Louis, seated himself at the same table immediately opposite, leaned his hands upon it, and gazed steadily at his companion. It was a gaze in which hope was blended with doubt—a gaze of melancholy inquiry. Colonel Jones, of New York, did not raise his eyes. He still fumbled with his fork in an abstracted way.

"You seem to have forgotten me," remarked Colonel Jones, of St. Louis, leaning forward a little.

"No," said Colonel Jones, of New York. "I know you well enough. But why should you follow me here?"

"Are you ashamed of me?" asked Colonel Jones, of St. Louis.

"Nonsense!" exclaimed Colonel Jones, of New York. "I have other things to think about. I have done very well by you. The least return you could make would be to cease making yourself conspicuous."

"What are you," said Colonel Jones, of St. Louis, "I have made you. I am here to watch you, and to prevent you, if possible, from reversing the record I have made for you."

"I came here to get a little snack," remarked Colonel Jones, of New York, merrily.

"What will you have?"

"One cinnamon roll," responded Colonel Jones, of St. Louis. "To take the bad taste out of my mouth. What do you propose to do?"

"Well," responded Colonel Jones, of New York, "me and Joe have been putting our heads together and when the time comes we are going to give 'em fits."

"Give who fits?"

"The—er—what's-name; the whatchymay-collums."

"What about tariff reform?"

"Well, you see, me and Joe, we—"

"What about the free coinage of silver?"

Colonel Jones, of New York, looked carefully around the room to see if anybody was listening.

"Sh—sh!" he responded. "Me and Joe will fix that. We are going to have it arranged so that all the nations of Europe will go into it. You see Joe knows all the foreign bankers. He's just like one of the family with the Rothschilds. Well, fix it."

"When?" inquired Colonel Jones, of St. Louis, somewhat sharply.

"Well, you must give us time. We can't do everything in a day."

"The St. Louis colonel regarded the New York colonel with an expression of undisguised astonishment on his features. He leaned forward a little closer, and brought his fist down on the table with a resounding thump.

"Charles Henry," he exclaimed, "you are not a cabinet minister. You are nothing but an editor who has made a reputation in fighting for the rights of the people. A politician can swap his views for a big office, but you can't afford to do it. The public expect nothing better from politicians whose business it is to seek office and find it at any cost. But an editor cannot afford to follow the example of some of our modern statesmen."

"Me and Joe," said the New York colonel, "will fix it all right if you'll give us time. Just give us time."

"When you were in my shoes," the St. Louis colonel insisted, "you stood on the democratic platform; you were for the people. You denounced the scheme of the eastern goldholders and their European coparceners. What are you going to do when Joe gets tired of you?"

"I must go now," said Colonel Jones, of New York, apologetically. "Call and see me at my new quarters."

"May I never be forgiven if I do," exclaimed Colonel Jones, of St. Louis. Whereupon he vanished, leaving the New York colonel standing in the middle of the floor in a reflective attitude.

GEORGIA PRESS NOTES.

At a recent reunion of the McWhorter family in Oglethorpe, there were over 125 members of that family present. The family settled in Georgia over seventy-five years ago and numbers many distinguished Georgians among its number.

A black rattlesnake four feet long was recently killed near Lexington. This variety is very rare in Georgia, the regular Georgia rattler being spotted.

The Griffin News, in commenting on the rumor that the Nancy Hanks train was to be discontinued, says:

"To withdraw the fast train now would be to withdraw the backbone of the railroad service. The opening of business means the increase of travel, and the fast train is the backbone of the railroad service. Experience north and south shows that fast trains build up their own travel and in the end pay for themselves. The railroad company, and was worth over \$1,000,000. He had the reputation of being the only man who ever held Jay Gould to a business transaction which the wizard could advantageously get out of. Such was the metamorphosis of a Missouri farm laborer, still known as 'genial Tom' Moss all over Howard county. He had brain, grit and a determination to win, and he accomplished more in his brief thirty-five years than the great majority of men do in sixty. His life is a lasting monument, and an inspiration to the average western boy of what can be won with no other weapons than those with which nature has endowed him."

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question it is to deal with. The mere repeal of the Sherman act will not suffice. To do so might leave our finances in a worse fix than they are now. It seems evident that more legislation than a mere repeal is necessary. What shall that legislation be? When you stop and think of how many fortunes and how many interests hang upon what that legislation is, it is enough to impress one with the great undertaking before him. It certainly augurs that the deepest study of figures and the deepest minds in congress should be given to the final action is taken."

The LaGrange Reporter, in urging the people of Georgia to turn more of their attention to the canning industry, says: "The richest and most prosperous farming sections in the world are those that make the growing of vegetables a specialty. Land increases in value until it is worth enormous sums. We buy from California and eastern cities what we can produce at home, paying the wages of many far away employed in putting up these goods, while many more would like the work to do. As to market, there is no question, when the whole world uses canned goods and is willing to pay for them."

A few days ago, while an old house near Elberton was being torn down, \$40 in gold was found in the rubbish.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Chicago Herald: But the necessity for financial legislation does not obviate nor weaken the demand for tariff legislation. The democratic party is not absolved from the condition on which a democratic president and a democratic majority in congress were elected nine months ago.

New Orleans Picayune: Plainly there is no one cause for all the evils complained of. They are the result of a series of circumstances and of social forces. They have been operating for years. The financial disease is one of long standing. It cannot be cured by a single dose of legislation, by one measure or act of congress. If allowed to run its course, the disease will heat itself.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: If, however, a conclusion is reached as to silver and the financial problem at an early day, as now seems probable, the tariff will undoubtedly be taken up at once, despite republican protests. The democratic party is pledged to this, and the democracy being in control of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of our national government—executive, senate and house—for the first time since 1860, must assume control of legislation and grant the people what they have demanded and what is promised.

Washington News: The largest circulation per capita is in France, and no country on earth has demonstrated as much capacity to weather the financial storms as that one. Now, would not the logically initial point from which to begin an investigation of the cause and remedy for existing troubles be that of the necessary amount of money per capita required to conduce to the well being of the people? The question of quantity in the problem is as prominently as does that of quality.

THE PLATFORM IN GEORGIA.

Greensboro Herald-Journal: The south must remain solid, but it must be an independent solid, and when the eastern wing of the dominant party ignores the pledges of the platform, we must either tote our own skillet or be forever enslaved.

Macon County Citizen: Ben Russell, Georgia's editor congressman, set himself squarely on the Chicago platform and says he is there to stay. If all the democratic congressmen will do the same thing the country will be safe and the democratic future certain.

Thinks He Has the Answer.

Madison, Ga., August 7.—Editor Constitution: What has caused the phenomenal growth of Atlanta? I say "phenomenal," because the development of Atlanta has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. Hence the question is familiar to every old Atlantan. What makes Atlanta grow? Like many others have I often sought an answer to this question. It is not to the commerce of a flowing river, to the wealth of mineral lands, nor even to being located among rich farms, that Atlanta owes her steady and continued growth. There has been no boom, like in many other cities, and yet increase has gone on without interruption.

What makes Atlanta grow?

The editorial published in The Constitution August 3d, headed "Unfit for the Bench," in which you so forcibly defended the Jews from the aspersion of the New York judge, will furnish the answer. A liberal press, a great and progressive newspaper is the standard to which the masses will flock and rally to be protected by its expanding wings. The article mentioned above is not only most welcome, it is cosmopolitan in character and worthy of the most progressive metropolis in the south. It is such a tonic, so refreshing and so openly expressed, invite newcomers to cast their lot and seek their fortune where they are protected and guarded against fanaticism by the vox populi, the mirror of the people a liberal press.

The Financial Situation.

James R. Randall, in The Augusta Evening Herald.

The east is now alarmed at her own condition. Just as Mr. Balfour shows that the gold conspiracy against silver in India has depreciated British securities to a frightful degree, so the gold conspiracy in the east has dried up a great deal of prosperity. A few persons and corporations are the beneficiaries of this panic. The few men who have cash are picking up first-class securities at their own price, and the rest of the world is left in a state of poverty. A young friend told me that he had just a few thousands of dollars and could not get rid of them. What a tremendous pile can be realized by rich newspaper men, insurance companies and individuals who, by ready money, possess Aladdin's lamp!

The smashing of the Chicago hog corner that the south will get cheaper meat, if obliged to buy from the west. Those western speculators who, by holding pork and wheat at fictitious values, pre-empted the hog, had in conjunction with the west something to do with the panic. They prevented the influx of gold to the treasury, when the east began a systematic scare on that subject.

Gone to the Land of Spirits.

From The Detroit Free Press.
 Colonel B., a well-known gentleman, had been sick in Washington for some days, and the local reporters had made daily inquiries concerning him after the first announcement. One day a reporter for an evening paper called at the hotel to inquire.

"How's Colonel B.?" he asked of the clerk.

"The colonel has gone to the spirit land," was the reply.

The reporter made a note of it. The next morning's paper had an account of his death at noon the day before.

"How's this?" said the city editor to the reporter. "You didn't get anything about Colonel B. in yesterday's evening paper?"

"Yes, I did," replied the innocent reporter as he hunted up the item. "Here it is."

The city editor looked it over and swore.

"Colonel B., who has been quite sick for several days at the Blank hotel, has recovered sufficiently to go to Kentucky."

No Frills on This.

From The Augusta Evening News.

General Gordon declares to the editor of The Griffin News that if congress refuses to come up squarely and promptly to the relief of the people by the enactment of laws to that end, that he would announce upon the floor of the senate that he would never again raise his voice in support of the party, though it would kill him politically and otherwise.

Democracy, he said, now has the grandest opportunity ever offered a national party of benefiting the people, and if it shirked the duty it would die eternally.

WALKS AND TALKS.

The newly-elected member of the board of education, Mr. J. W. Mayson, is one of the smartest young lawyers in the city. He is a lawyer of considerable ability and is connected with the firm of Mayson & Hill. He is the first alumnus of the Boys' High school to be elected to the board of education, having graduated from the high school in 1870. After finishing the high school course, Mr. Mayson attended Emory college. From Emory he went to the Vanderbilt university, where he took a thorough law course. For the past ten years he has been practicing law most successfully. His election was due to the confidence that his friends and the people have in him, and it is not too much to say that he will serve the interest of Atlanta conscientiously and faithfully, to the best of his ability. In the instance of Mr. Mayson true merit has certainly won.

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Willis Fife, Jonesboro yesterday, of that place. Hutcherson, who has been at headquarters of burglary because of his arrest in connection with the burglary in the Atlanta store, authorities surrendered. Fife committed the Jonesboro several weeks ago. He is the nearest escape from prison a week ago, but a long chase.

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D. C. BACON, President.

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CROPS OF GEORGIA.

The Weekly Bulletin Issued by the Weather Bureau.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE CROP

Seems Excellent—The Condition of Affairs in the Different Sections of the State.

The weather crop bulletin issued yesterday contains interesting information concerning the condition of the crops in all parts of the state.

It reads:

Weather Crop Bulletin No. 19.

As a rule rain has been abundant the past week in all parts of Georgia, while the temperature has been moderately cool. A general improvement in the condition of crops has resulted. Late crops, especially, have been benefited, while early crops, particularly on dry uplands, have suffered more or less of permanent injury. Bottom corn, cane, and upland rice have been greatly improved except for some washings in wetter bottoms. A rapid growth of the cotton plant has been stimulated, but rust has been induced in some cases. In the matter of taking on fruit reports are variable. In some sections fruit is forming rapidly and well; in others there is complaint for much shedding. The peach crop of Georgia is very nearly a failure this year. There is somewhat more promise of pears, and grapes are fairly good. The second crop of melons will soon go forward to market.

To consider the various sections of the state more in detail, we find in the northwest a week of daily showers and a highly satisfactory improvement of all crops. Some upland cornfields have been so seriously burned by the drought that the yield will be greatly cut off. Bottom corn, however, bids fair to make a heavy crop. Cotton has advanced wonderfully, and in some localities is reported up to the average for this date. A good pea crop is indicated, and much turnip seed is being sown. The same complaint is made of peaches rotting. Apples promise a little better.

"Cotton is doing well" tells the whole story of how it has been benefited by good wetting showers during the past week in the northern section of Georgia. The present condition of cotton appears to be pretty fair, taking into consideration the bad beginning earlier in the year. The stalk is small and cotton by no means is as good as the average of past years; but, nevertheless, at present is blooming and fruiting in a wonderful way, and the yield will be far above that which could have been possibly anticipated earlier in the season. Rains have also very much improved corn, cane, sweet potatoes and all other growing vegetation of any kind whatsoever. Corn on bottom lands is in the best condition; on uplands it was too far advanced to be very much improved. Melons are generally abundant. For fruit this has been a very bad year.

Under the influence of occasional showers and an average amount of heat and sunshine all crops have rapidly improved in the northeastern counties. Cotton has regained much that was lost during the earlier part of the season and now bids fair to give somewhere near an average yield. Corn is in most excellent condition and a large yield is assured. Fodder is about ready to pull. Many farmers are still sowing turnips. Melons are small but unusually good, while peaches and grapes have almost all rotted. Sweet potatoes and cabbage are growing rapidly. Sugar cane is excellent.

In western Georgia cotton is small but

is fruiting heavily, although a good deal of fruit is being shed and rust has appeared at many points. The rains have been heavy in this section and have damaged exposed lowlands. Considerable corn has been beaten down. Fodder pulling has been interrupted by the continuous rains. Peas and potatoes are in fair condition, although there has been too much rain for the latter. Cane is doing well. Gardens and truck patches are taking a new growth since the rain. Peaches are a failure, many orchards being reported as now bare of fruit, while in others the peaches continue to rot and drop. Turnip seed is sprouting and in many fields is up.

An improved condition of crops is evident throughout the central section. Cotton is beginning to open, and reports received indicate the yield will, in some localities, be fully up to the average of past years. Some complaints are made that the plant is shedding. Corn is made and fodder pulling is being pushed as rapidly as the weather will permit. Cantaloupes and watermelons have given the farmer poor returns. Fruit continues to rot and fall from the trees. Peas, potatoes and grass have been very much improved by frequent showers.

In the eastern section of Georgia the past week has been a good one, one of the best of the season, and cotton consequently has been growing very rapidly. In some few places rains have been too heavy, and cotton has shed and rusted in those places, but in most localities nothing but improvement is noticed in the conditions of all other crops. It is even reported that the present condition of cotton in Columbia county is fully up to the average of past seasons. Cotton is opening fast and already a little has been picked. Fodder picking is going along with a rush and a large crop is being saved. Corn is better than was expected would be the case, yet it is hardly up to the average. Peas, cane and potatoes are thriving and good yields of all are expected. Turnips are just being sown.

In the southwest counties the week has been marked by frequent showers and high temperature. Cotton has improved rapidly and is now opening. In some localities the planter has already begun picking. On pine lands some rust has been observed. Fodder pulling has been delayed by wet weather, but will probably be completed during the coming week. Corn is an unusual fine crop and in parts of the section is being gathered. Potatoes, peas and garden truck are flourishing.

More moderate rain has fallen in south Georgia the past week and has been of general benefit. Farmers are putting in their seed for fall greens and winter vegetables. The corn crop in this section bids fair to prove as good a one as was ever known. Cotton is rusting and shedding in some localities, but such complaints are not numerous. Late watermelons are coming in, but the crop is thought to be short.

The rice fields of the southeastern section are in flourishing condition, especially the inland fields. Here the weather has been warm and almost daily showers have fallen. It has been rather wet for peas and cotton, but potatoes and cane have improved under it. The rain has impeded the work of the picker strippers and the making of hay. Cotton seems in good condition and is opening fast. Fruit, other than peaches and grapes, is rotting a good deal, but peaches are in fine condition and grapes are doing well. The late crop of melons promises a good yield, both in quality and quantity.

Salt rheum, with its attendant itching and burning, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many who were formerly severe sufferers have reason to thank "the peculiar medicine" for cures effected.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

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MUSIC AND ART.

This Department in Agnes Scott Institute Unexcelled.

A GREAT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

One that Has Taken the Front Rank in the Education of Young Ladies—Its Departments Are Complete, and Its Course Thorough, Liberal and of the Highest Character.

The educational progress of the south during the past few years has kept quick pace with her wonderful industrial growth. The noted Agnes Scott institute located at Decatur, so near and accessible to Atlanta, as to be really a part of the city, though just entering this fall upon its fifth year, is without a superior south of Baltimore.

It has a large, accomplished and carefully selected corps of professional teachers; its buildings are commodious, elegantly furnished, completely equipped with teaching appliances and specially constructed for school purposes; its curriculum is liberal, the college course embracing eight schools, besides music and art, and the location is an ideal one, easily accessible through Atlanta from every section of the south.

It is not many years since the unsurpassed advantages to be had at the Agnes Scott, could be enjoyed only at schools located hundreds of miles distant and in a winter climate, the securities of which were often injurious to the constitution of girls from the south Atlantic and gulf states.

The advantage to be enjoyed at the Agnes Scott in the schools of music and art are worthy of special note. Mr. Joseph Maclean, the newly elected director of music is a rarely gifted musician, who has enjoyed the very best opportunities; a teacher of consummate skill and considerable experience, and with all, a thorough Christian gentleman. He will be assisted by several accomplished and highly educated musicians. Miss Jennie C. Smith, the newly elected teacher of voice culture, was graduated from the college of music, Cincinnati as a vocal artist, and is an accomplished teacher. She also possesses a charming and highly cultivated voice and will prove a decided acquisition to the musical circles of this section.

Mr. Maclean will reach Decatur about the 15th, after which date he can be consulted in person at the institute by Atlanta parents desirous of placing their daughters especially in his department.

It is the intention of the trustees also to make the institute school of art, one of superior excellence, and to this end they have secured the services of Miss Sarah A. Worden, of South Hadley, Mass., as art director. In order to accept this position, Miss Worden resigned from the faculty of Mt. Holyoke seminary, Mass., where she has taught for the past eight or nine years.

It is a conclusive guarantee of her qualifications for her present position. The studio will be fully supplied with all needed models, casts, studies, etc., and neither effort nor expense will be spared to make the Agnes Scott school of art the equal of the best.

In conclusion it can be truthfully said that the literary, musical and artistic advantages to be had at the Agnes Scott are of a very high order and are unquestionably the equal of those to be enjoyed at the best schools of the north.

Be sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething. 25 cents a bottle.

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WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSION

Via the Gut-Edge Vestibule Flyer.

We are organizing parties of ten or more for Chicago Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at reduced rates, allowing parties to go via Cincinnati and return via Louisville or the reverse. Stopovers allowed at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville and Chattanooga. Everything first-class. Sleepers through if desired.

Call at 42 Wall street and book your name for date you want to go. Hotel accommodations arranged in advance. Rates \$1 per day and upwards. Elegant rooms for 35 cents per day and upwards. Have reliable railway agents to chaperone parties en route. R. A. WILLIAMS, Pass. and Ticket Agent, E. T. V. and G. No. 42 Wall street, opposite Union depot, July 28-1st.

Dr. Snider's Rejoinder.

Editor Constitution—I shall not reflect upon my own dignity nor the good repute of my family by paying further attention to W. C. Cole.

If I have not given facts in this case why don't some one step forward besides Cole. There are others of the generation.

When he almost forced my family to leave home and visit relatives in Rome they were indeed in the best of health, and Cole knows it. I would be glad to know who of my neighbors (except possibly some of Cole's family connections) ever made complaint against me for any conduct of mine.

I don't know, nor do I care, who wrote that piece for Cole, at any rate I shall pay no further respects to the belittling blows of such a "rejoinder."

No man ever lived who was more attentive to his sick than I, and my wife knows it. Will Cole doesn't, and when he recklessly states to the contrary I conclude that he should be pitied and not vilified. I repeat, I have no more time to spend so foolishly for him.

O. H. SNIDER, M. D.

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**STANDARD
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A STRAGGLED FLUSH.

That Is What the Detectives Are Said
to Hold.

THE FESTIVE GAME OF "DRAW."

A Rumor That Went the Rounds Yester-
day, Causing Great Consternation
and No Little Speculation.

The occasional patrons of the festive game
of draw poker seem to be "on the list." If
any faith can be put in a rumor that was in
circulation yesterday.

And the boys talk about it with bated
breath.
Several days ago the police pulled an apart-
ment where poker and other games of chance
were alleged to be indulged in and a big pot
of "blinds" were dumped into the recorder's
"kit."

But judging from rumors, that was only
the beginning of the game. It seems that
the city holds a "royal straight flush," and is
preparing to make all players "ante" when-
ever they hold a "pair" or not.

It is not necessary that the players should
be veterans in the art of play. The game is a
specific and sole means of win and lose. But
even the occasional player is spotted, so it is
said, and the "boys" are now awaiting the
"call."

Several years ago the city police inaugu-
rated a crusade which resulted in making a
clean sweep of chance games of all kinds.
Even the paraphernalia of the games were
seized and dumped into a pile when after-
wards lighted a beacon fire. Those who
wanted to "saute and deal" saw the smoke
from afar and "passed," so to speak, giving
Atlanta and her police department a wide
berth.

Then came a lull, long and serene. If there
was any gambling in Atlanta the secret was
treasured closely as a Masonic password.
Atlanta kept on increasing her population,
however, just as she continues to do, and at
last the secret hounds of the detective force
located a "cut-out ante game" in the
recesses of a private room. The vic-
tims were polished upon like crippled dunc-
es in a barroom. They and the "game"
mark in the city court and when the "ma-
jor" was aware the "banker" of the game
passed in his check and doctored a suit of
Georgia stripes.

This put an effectual quietus on the sport
for a long space, and even the old veterans
remembered poker only as a lost art.
But revolutions change the tide of affairs
and the old times, so the police say, have
become new again.
The recent pull it seems was simply the
skirmish preliminary of a general warfare.
It is hinted that every man who is suspected
to have handled the "finger pastboards" in a
central "house," will soon pass as a
stake will be complimented with a "sum-
mons" to appear.

A young man who has been thus honored
related a very pathetic story to the reporter
yesterday.

He said that a casual friend of his who
quit the social game about six years ago and
afterward joined the "church," has also
been listed for appearance.

This friend, like the reporter's inform-
ant, a young man who played an occasional
game with his particular friends, for just
enough "blinds" and "ante" to force the
holding less than a "pair" to "lay down" be-
fore a call.
As matters now stand it is not known where
the lightning will strike. Those who have
indulged in an occasional saute under the
most social auspices, as well as those whose
"hands" are always up are awaiting develop-
ments in breathless suspense.

Recorder Callahan's "blind" is said to be
"\$5 with 'trimmings.'"
WHO WAS THIS OFFICER?
A Negro Prisoner Escapes from Elm Carry-
ing a Pair of Nippers.

Charley Prince, a lusty young negro,
called at police headquarters yesterday
morning to surrender himself to the officers.
Charley told a story that has put the police
officials to thinking.

He happened to run across Detective
Etheridge, and to him he related his yarn.
He said that he was arrested on Saturday
night by an officer, whom he did not know.
The arrest was made on suspicion, and he
decided that he would not go down with
the patrolman. He struggled to free himself
from the patrolman's grasp but the latter
held on with a firm grip. The negro proved
a better man than the officer and was
about to shake himself free when the pa-
trolman pulled out a pair of nippers and
attempted to fasten them about his wrists.

Charley grabbed the nippers and, with a
powerful effort, threw the patrolman from
him and escaped, carrying the officer's nip-
pers with him. He was pursued for a short
distance, but as he outclassed the officer
as a sprinter, he had no trouble in making
his escape. He came yesterday to give him-
self up, as he expected to be locked up at
any time. Who the officer was is a mystery
to the superior officers at police headquar-
ters. The case was never reported at head-
quarters for the reason, he says, that Pa-
trolman Groves lost his job several weeks
ago for allowing a prisoner to get away.
The case will be looked into.

WARNED IN TIME.
Rate Cutters Had Notice of Trouble Ahead
But Heeded It Not.

In the latter part of June The Constitution
stated that there was "trouble in the wind"
for some of the railroads.
That was no empty statement. The repre-
sentatives of some of the companies laughed
and said that nothing would be done about
cutting rates if anything of the kind was
going on. Of course, no one would admit
that anybody was cutting, and if any rebates
were being given or large claims paid by
the claim department or any other of the
customary methods for evading the rules were
being practiced it was somebody else who
was doing it.

Recently there has been some stir at the
New York end of the lines. The smiles that
lit the bland faces of the shrewd traffic
people will gradually work around to the op-
posite side. They had their warnings and
did not heed them.

The next time the bell rings the dance will
begin.
Mental exhaustion or brain fatigue
Promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer.

Discolored liver set right with Beecham's
Pills.

Cheapest Rate to Chicago
For parties of ten, or more, traveling to-
gether on solid ticket, the Western and
Atlantic railroad will sell them tickets
Atlanta to Chicago for \$15.41, first-class,
or \$15.16 second class. Thus, on second
class ticket, saving each passenger \$5.24.

For further information call on C. B.
Walker, ticket agent, union depot, or R. D.
Mann, ticket agent, No. 4 Kimball house,
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For Kent.
Several nice rooms on second floor of
Constitution building. Can be made into a
suite of offices or changed to suit desirable
tenant. Apply at Constitution business office.

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Headquarters for World's Fair Tickets 48
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By organizing parties of ten you can save
\$5.24 on your ticket. Call at office and get
guide to the fair and information about
hotel accommodations, from \$1 a day and
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knowledge of a foreign tongue. Day and
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Gents' buff Shoes at \$1.25.
White, tan, blue and pearl Canvas Oxfords at \$1.

Ladies' Fine Oxfords and Slippers at Half Price

Tan, black and red Kid Oxfords at 50c.
Misses' Oxfords, spring heel, at 50c, 75c and \$1.
Misses and children's red button Shoes at cost.

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.... On Earth.

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Norfolk, Virginia.

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"I am happy to renew, with the expression of my confidence in Mr. Tunstall's attributes as a scholar and his ability as a teacher, Professor B. L. Childers, Ph. D., Johns Hopkins University, June 5, 1893."
"I regard the Norfolk academy as an excellent place to prepare for college. Professor D. C. Gilman, LL. D., President Johns Hopkins University, June 5, 1893."
"His pupils enjoy the advantages of thorough training and the inspiration of a ripe scholar and admirable gentleman. Professor William E. Peters, LL. D., University of Virginia, June 9, 1893."

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A lot of second-hand Wood Split Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Belting, Etc.
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